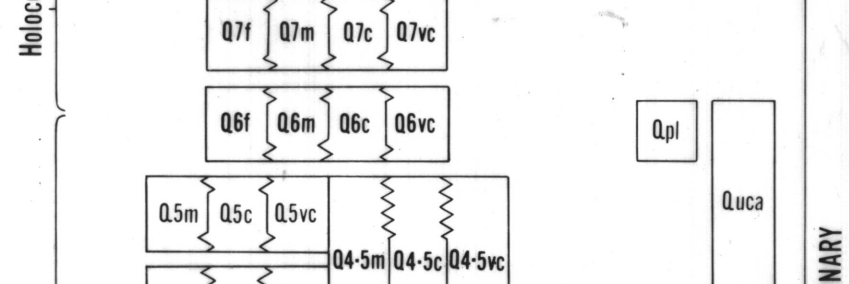


Note: Symbolism for stratigraphic units on this map is not in accord with U.S.G.S. standards and will be modified on a later published version.

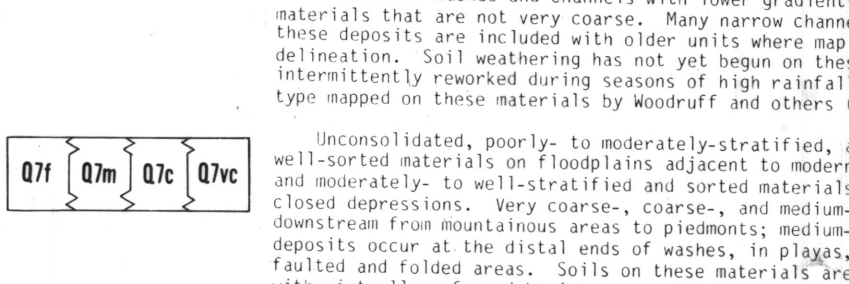
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ene

Q_{sc} Q_{sve} Q_{ds}



A stratigraphic column diagram consisting of a rectangular box divided horizontally by a jagged, wavy line. The upper portion of the box is labeled "Qsc" and the lower portion is labeled "Qsvc".



well-sorted materials in low terraces along channels in valleys. In the youngest generation of coalesced alluvial fans, in the piedmont of the Sierra de la Cruz and in the hills. Very coarse- and coarse-grained deposits that are sources of the mountains, foothills, and isolated buttes. Medium-grained deposits on the bajada and are commonly in their upper part. Grained deposits occur in the piedmont on the Antelope Valley plain and in ponded areas along soils on these materials are weakly developed, have no formation out in tectonic profiles, contain some sand. Clasts, and are pale. The sandstone is color. The mapped thereon are CANY, HESPERIA, ROMANA, and some deposits are latest Pleistocene and Holocene in age; the

(foothill) valleys, in splitfled and slightly dissected alluvium that are locally entrenched as much as 10 metres above the surrounding hills. Very coarse clasts that are close to bedrock sources predominate in exposures. Finer-grained distal materials are buried by younger deposits and are grouped together because of their similarities in expression and soil development. Isolated terraces are often shown as undifferentiated deposits (Q15), but more probably the older and much more widespread of the two materials are moderately developed, have distinct local accumulation in terrace profiles, less than 50 cm thick, and contain some rounded, well-sorted, and friable chert nodules and oxidized granitic clasts and friable chert nodules to dark-brown in color, with occasional reddish-brown and yellow mud.

Unconsolidated to weakly consolidated, moderately- to moderately-sorted materials in high terrace deposits (foothill valleys) and is uplifted and moderately to well sorted along modern canyons. The coarse color and composition of the only ones exposed, because finer-grained materials buried by younger deposits. These three units are grouped by their similarities of geomorphic expression and soil development. The oldest unit (G1) has no relationships with modern canyons or drainage patterns and it locally contains a is quite unlike that in nearby modern channels. The youngest unit (G3) is a thin, poorly developed terrace deposit.

30. These materials are moderately- to well-developed, have well-formed nodules, and are accumulated in the upper part of the section. They contain oxidized and generally friable clasts of all coarsely reddish-brown in color. B profile development is in the youngest of the three units (Q1) to about 7 m. The soil series is *Humilis* in the young unit (Q1), *Humilis* A2/A2AN, those on the middle unit (Q2) are *RAMONA* and the oldest unit (Q3) is *RAMONA*, together with the land ESCARPMENT. These deposits are late Pleistocene in age. Development includes correspondence of the soil series with the lower, middle, and upper members of the Riverbank San Joaquin Valley, which have an estimated age of 20,000 years for the lower member and uranium-lead dates of 20,000 and 140,000 years for the middle and upper members.


□ Compact, medium- to well-sorted, and medium- to well-light-colored lacustrine silt and clay with minor loose fine-grained clay in valleys along surrounding dry lake beds. Coarse-grained beach and alluvial materials are occasionally mapped. Soil development is limited and characterized by salts within the profile. The soil series mapped are PMWD-BEAM COMPLEX, and BEAM. These sediments were deposited in the last pluvial lake that existed until about 12,000 years ago.


Ques and soil color and development has been completely dominated by calcareous carbonate, apparently during groundwater flow of high pluvial periods. The soil series suggest that parent materials are probably late Pleistocene in age at Q4, U5, and O6 sediments.

Moderately- to well-consolidated continental sediment lithology in mountain foothills, along the San Andres and larger mountain valleys. Includes the Anacleto, Crowder Valley, Meekie Mine, Peace Valley, and Saugus Formations, units are deformed and faulted, and their original deposits have been obliterated by folding and erosion during deformation. The units indicate that the units indicate that the

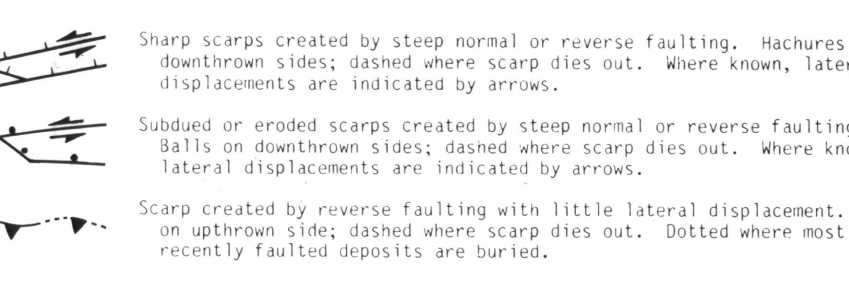
	Towley Formations. These units range in age from Paleocene (65 to 1.8 m.y.).
Tr	Volcanic rocks consisting of flows, flow breccia, tuff, and shallow intrusive bodies in mountain areas. Includes the upper part of the Vasquez Formation. These units are Oligocene in age (perhaps 40 m.y. to 5 m.y.).
sch	Schistose rocks in large bodies scattered throughout the area. Includes the Pelona and Portal Schists. May be as old as Precambrian (older than 63 m.y.).
	Granitic and metamorphic rocks (exclusive of large bodies).

MAP SYMBOLS

 Contact. Sharp between late Quaternary units where channels have been filled with one unit against another; approximately located where younger unit tapers to an edge or older, gradational between textural facies within units. Generalized between bedrock units.

 Sharp scarps created by steep normal or reverse faulting, meanders, downthrown slides; dashed where scarp dies out. Where known, late displacements are indicated by arrows.

Contact. Sharp between late Quaternary units where channels have been filled with one unit against another; approximately located where younger unit thins to an edge on older; gradational between textural facies within units. Generalized between bedrock units.



Fault-corralled masses of calcite in bedrock regolith.

Zones of diverse displacement within the San Andres and Garlock faults and in mountainous areas. Generalized from large-scale maps (Barrows (1977 and 1980), Barrows and others (1976), Clark (1973), (1977), Kahle (1977), Kahle and others (1975), and Janss and Mueh (1994)).

Anticline. Dashed where fold dies out.

Syncline. Dashed where fold dies out.

Monocline. Dashed where fold dies out.

Pluvial-lake shoreline features, elevation in meters,

Colluvium and slopewash. Similar in general character to correlative alluvial materials but transported primarily by mass wasting and sheetwash from local bedrock sources.

Sand veneer. Colluvial sand on depositional surfaces and incorporated into alluvial materials to depths of a meter or more. Sand collects on vegetation, causing hummocky microrelief.

Pediment surface. Areas of deeply and uniformly eroded granitic and

indicates the unit with which the surface is probably associated.

Eroded area. Late Quaternary materials with depositional surfaces stripped to shallow depths by sheetwash and wind deflation.

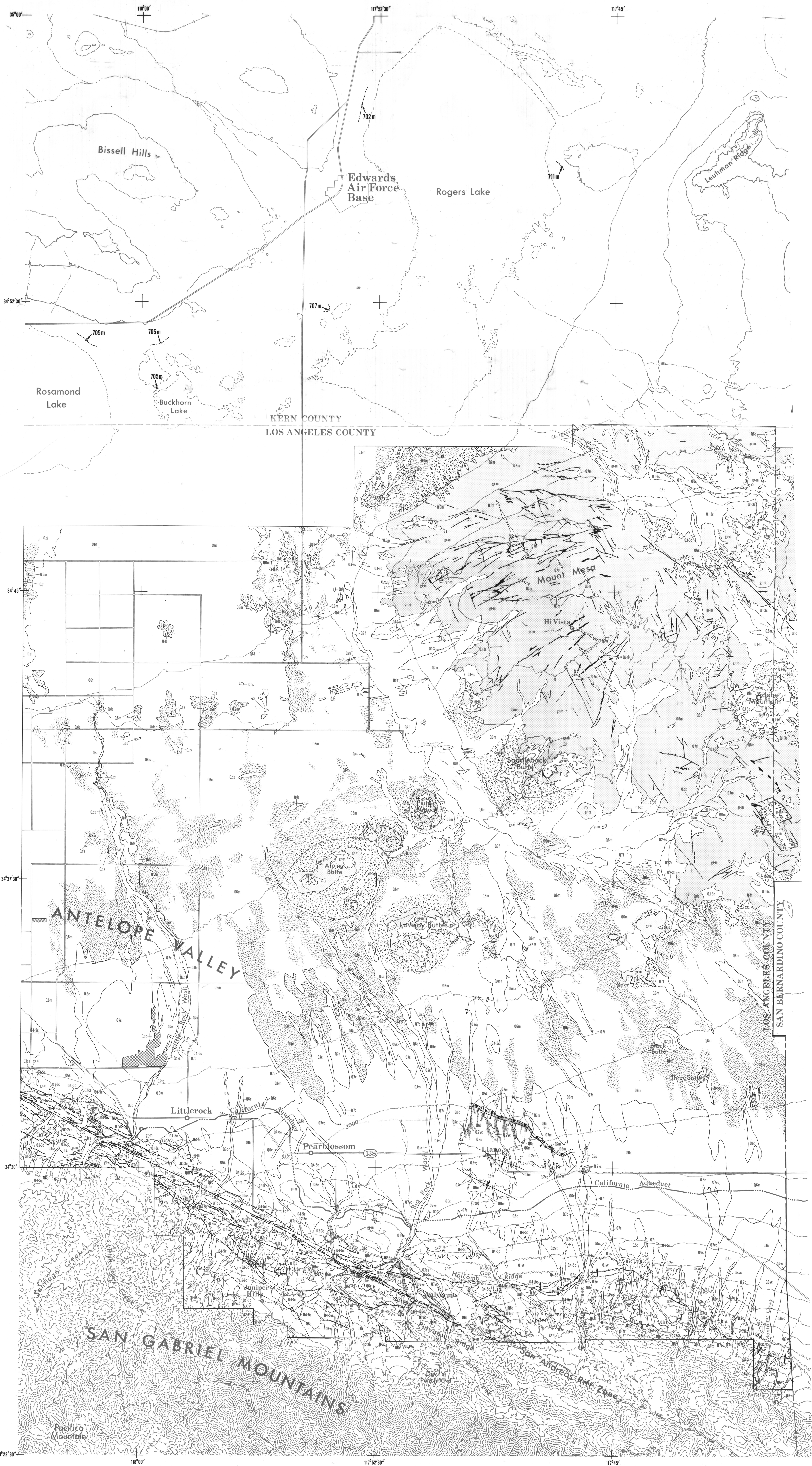
Terrace escarpment. Steep channel edges in late Quaternary material.

Unmappable area. Urbanized areas, artificial fills, mine tailings, quarries, etc.

REFERENCES CITED

Barrows, A. G., 1977, Preliminary fault map of the Valermeo segment, San Andreas fault zone, Los Angeles County, California: California Div. Mines and Geology Open-File Report 78-3 LA, 75 p., map scale 1:12,000.

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by D.J. Ponti and D.B. Burke, 1980